through the cervical os into the vagina. This generic type of device includes the introducer, but does not include contraceptive IUD's that function by drug activity, which are subject to the new drug provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (see § 310.502).

(b) *Classification.* Class III (premarket approval).

(c) *Labeling.* Labeling requirements for contraceptive IUD's are set forth in § 801.427.

(d) *Date premarket approval application (PMA) or notice of completion of a product development protocol (PDP) is required.* A PMA or a notice of completion of a PDP is required to be filed with the Food and Drug Administration on or before August 4, 1986, for any IUD and introducer that was in commercial distribution before May 28, 1976, or that has on or before August 4, 1986, been found to be substantially equivalent to an IUD and introducer that was in commercial distribution before May 28, 1976. Any other IUD and introducer shall have an approved PMA or a declared completed PDP in effect before being placed in commercial distribution.

[45 FR 12684–12720, Feb. 26, 1980, as amended at 51 FR 16649, May 5, 1986]

§ 884.5380 Contraceptive tubal occlusion device (TOD) and introducer.

(a) *Identification.* A contraceptive tubal occlusion device (TOD) and introducer is a device designed to close a fallopian tube with a mechanical structure, e.g., a band or clip on the outside of the fallopian tube or a plug or valve on the inside. The devices are used to prevent pregnancy.

(b) *Classification.* Class III (premarket approval).

(c) *Date premarket approval application (PMA) or notice of completion of a product development protocol (PDP) is required.* A PMA or a notice of completion of a PDP is required to be filed with the Food and Drug Administration on or before December 30, 1987, for any TOD and introducer that was in commercial distribution before May 28, 1976, or that has on or before December 30, 1987, been found to be substantially equivalent to a TOD and introducer that was in commercial distribution before May 28, 1976. Any other TOD and introducer shall have an approved PMA or a declared completed PDP in effect before being placed in commercial distribution.

[45 FR 12684–12720, Feb. 26, 1980, as amended at 52 FR 36883, Oct. 1, 1987]

§ 884.5390 Perineal heater.

(a) *Identification.* A perineal heater is a device designed to apply heat directly by contact, or indirectly from a radiant source, to the surface of the perineum (the area between the vulva and the anus) and is used to soothe or to help heal the perineum after an episiotomy (incision of the vulvar orifice for obstetrical purposes).

(b) *Classification.* Class II (performance standards).

§ 884.5400 Menstrual cup.

(a) *Identification.* A menstrual cup is a receptacle placed in the vagina to collect menstrual flow.

(b) *Classification.* Class II (performance standards).

§ 884.5425 Scented or scented deodorized menstrual pad.

(a) *Identification.* A scented or scented deodorized menstrual pad is a device that is a pad made of cellulosic or synthetic material which is used to absorb menstrual or other vaginal discharge. It has scent *(i.e.,* fragrance materials) added for aesthetic purposes (scented menstrual pad) or for deodorizing purposes (scented deodorized menstrual pad). This generic type of device includes sterile scented menstrual pads used for medically indicated conditions, but does not include menstrual pads treated with added antimicrobial agents or other drugs.

(b) *Classification.* (1) Class I (general controls) for menstrual pads made of common cellulosic and synthetic material with an established safety profile. The devices subject to this paragraph (b)(1) are exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter, subject to the limitations in § 884.9. This exemption does not include the [intralabial] pads and reusable menstrual pads.